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#### O. FAIREST OF THE RURAL MAIDS!

O, fairest of the rural maids!  
 Thy birth was in the forest shades;  
 Green boughs and glimpses of the sky  
 Were all that met thy infant eye.  
 Thy sports, thy wanderings, when a child;  
 Were ever in the sylvan wild;  
 And all the beauty of the place  
 Is in thy heart and on thy face.  
 The twilight of the trees and rocks  
 Is in the light shade of thy locks;  
 Thy steps are as the wind that weaves  
 Its playful way among the leaves.  
 Thine eyes are springs, in whose serene  
 And silent waters heaven is seen;  
 Their lashes are the herbs that look  
 On their young figures in the brook.  
 The forest depths by foot unpressed  
 Are not more silent than thy breast;  
 The holy peace that fills the air  
 Of these calm solitudes is there.

The N. York Star sometimes offers most valuable hints to the inhabitants of our cities, upon domestic life. The following is a true picture of many families in New York, and Baltimore.

#### RETRENCHMENT—A DOMESTIC SCENE.

Why Dick, said Beau Shatterly to his friend, Abel Druggert, while standing in front of the Astor House, "Why Dick, curse me if your coat ain't scoured," examining the article closely with his eye-glass. "Yes," says Abel, "it is scoured; having nearly arranged my books and papers at the counting house, and compromised with my creditors, I determined to hold a commission over my wardrobe and other domestic matters, and turned out three trunks, the capital of better and more extravagant days, and overhauled the invoice, which proved to be quite profitable. I assure you—here, it is true, a coat wanted a cuff—there a panty required a button; and what with dusting, brushing, scouring, mending, darning, and so forth, I find myself provided for a whole twelve months and more, when I hope to resume specie payments." "Well then," said Beau Shatterly, "you have commenced on the reform system." "To be sure I have. I cursed old Jackson until I was tired—abused Van Buren heartily—prayed that some patriot would lynch Kendall, Blair and Benton, and when tired of suffering, cursing, ranting, raving, and so forth, I determined to endure all without a murmur, to cut off every expense, and thus secure myself against all future disaster. When the storm shall have passed, I shall be ready again to sail, with a diminished cargo, and a weather beaten ship, it is true, but I hope with the needful to pay all. This, you will say, was a wise determination, and we should all act upon it."

"Oh, to be sure," said Beau Shatterly, "this economy and retrenchment, as you call it, is all mighty fine and clever, but it is confoundedly inconvenient to us gentlemen; the devil fly away with cotton, and rum, punchcoats, and all such games at hazard, which compel us to wear a scoured coat, and touch our hats to the *parvenus* of the day. Why, Abel, now I think of it: when I dined with you last Sunday, Polly Watts, the chambermaid, waited upon us, and you gave me claret at \$4 per dozen, instead of Gil Davis's superb Nuptial Champagne. Why, man, this is fairly cutting off the supplies."

"Aha, you found that out, did you? Yes, it is all true; I drummed up my troops and called an inspection of the forces one fine sunny morning last week. Polly Smallfry, says I to the cook, 'What wages do you receive?' 'Eight dollars a month, and three for Patty the scullion.' 'You must take six, Polly,' says I, 'and dismiss the scullion.' 'I can't, no how, sundever take does.' 'Then your services are no longer required.' 'Mimmy, how much do you receive as chambermaid?' 'Seven dollars.' 'You must come down to five.' 'I shan't do no such thing, sir, unless you will find me a silk dress, a cape, and a Tuscan bonnet.' 'Can't do it, Mimmy, so you must go.' 'Dick, I owe you a month's wages as coachman; here it is, and a recommendation for honesty and capacity.' 'Why, sir, do you give up the coach?' 'Yes, I keep an omnibus now.' 'Bob, the waiter, you are a good fellow, but as you have managed my marketing for six years, and made all my purchases, I take it for granted that you have laid up a snug little sum; you are what I call comfortable.' 'Pretty well to do, sir, in the world. Polly Smallfry and I talk of setting up a Welch sturhouse in Thompson street next May.' 'Set it

That I went through my household troops, and soon placed the whole concern on the peace establishment. Afterwards my wife and I mounted to the garret, and under the eaves of the house we found three hundred bottles of Madeira wine, 30 years' old; besides one pipe that had been twice to India, 4 quarter casks of pale sherry; 4 of old Port, and 10 cases of Lynch's Chateau Morgeaux, which lay snugly in the counter cellar. Wife, says I, this is too much of a fine article to keep in these times; so we'll send for Duncan Pell to taste—to arrange—to set up, and knock down; and it was done. Pursuing our search for superfluities, we encountered lots of silver forks, silver tureens, silver waiters, silver plateaus, silver pitchers, magnificent china dinner sets, exquisite cut glass, superb paintings by Raphael, Rubens, Titoretto, &c. &c. &c.; pier and mantel glasses, almost as large and as long as a church door. Mary, says I, say the word; can you part with these things, without a sigh? Willingly, cheerfully, said she with a smile, a kind look, and a squeeze of the hand. "How pathetic," said Shatterly; "why really, friend Abel, I must take a lesson from you when I fail, split me." Now, take your eye off the ladies, will you, and look over this memorandum of the sum total of facilities raised by these moveables.

Carriage and pair	\$1200
Barouche	120
Buggy	100
Sleigh	60
Poney	70
Coach Dogs	40
Wines	3,200
Plate	1,500
China and Glass	500
Paintings	1,400
Looking Glasses	800
	\$9,080

Here's raising the wind for you, and without missing it, my fine fellow; and do you wish to know what I have done with this money?—bought a snug farm of sixty acres, neat house, good garden, out-houses, &c., not many miles from the city, settled it on my wife and young ones, and shall plant my own corn and potatoes—raise my own pigs and poultry—milk my cows—churn my butter—bake my bread, and lay my own eggs; and when the storm is over, I shall, I hope, be found again in my roundabout, selling goods in moderation at short credits and sure profits. So Shatterly, my boy, hold up your finger to that omnibus driver, and let him take me home to early tea."

Paganini, whose determination to visit our country, and to put himself under the guidance of his old friends, the Watsons, had been publicly announced, is said to have actually arrived at Paris, on his way hither, to embark from Havre. We have a letter before us from the Gran Maestro to Mr. — at New York, in which he speaks of the delight it would give him to visit the country discovered by his immortal compatriot, Columbus. So we think, upon the whole, the American world will have a chance of being thrown into an agony of ecstasies, by hearing the greatest prodigy that ever touched the violin.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Two years ago, one half of the American press found itself engaged in a bitter controversy in relation to the birth-place of the "illustrious" Paganini. By one he was said to be a Corsican; another made him a citizen of Rome; a third, said that he was born in Schloss Hainfeld; but at last, the editor of the Boston Commercial Gazette settled the matter, by affirming that Paganini, the greatest and best of all the fiddlers, was born in the town of Lynn, and was the unmentionable kind of a son of old Mr. Mudge, the greatest and best of all the Lynn cobblers. This discovery for a while was satisfactory; but of late it has been disputed. As Paganini is soon to go with us, we shall leave the matter for his own decision.

It is thought that the Proclamation of the President, calling for an extra session of Congress, will be hailed with great satisfaction by all parties in the country. One of the first acts of the special session, it is believed, will be to devise ways and means to release the large sums of specie now locked up in the deposit banks. It is difficult to conjecture, however, what course can be adopted, calculated to afford immediate relief.

The Public Works in New York, with the exception of the Astor House, and the Clinton and American Hotels, have raised their prices from two dollars and two and a half dollars, to one dollar and fifty cents the day—and most of them are empty at last. We are glad of it. For the last two years the New York Hotels have noted on the doorways of the city.

*Oscola—Florida.*—The Norfolk Beacon of Monday states that two officers of the United States Army, who left Black Creek on the 9th inst., have arrived at Norfolk, who report that Oscola and Phillip, with about 800 Warriors, came into Fort Mellon a day or two previous to their departure. There were between 2500 and 3500 Indians encamped within the vicinity of Fort Mellon, and it is presumed that by this time they have arrived at Tampa Bay. The whole body of Indians would probably embark from Tampa Bay about the last of this month for Arkansas; boats were in readiness to convey them thence.

Whilst we hope that this report may prove to be true, we most candidly confess that we doubt it. Oscola has been reported to have been captured so often, and yet has not been caught, and the Florida war has so often been closed, and yet not closed at all, that one is obliged to exercise unusual credulity before he can believe one word of any thing received in relation to Florida or the famous Indian Chieftain.

A child nine years old has arrived at New York from the West Indies, whose head measures thirty-one inches in circumference and 23 inches from ear to ear over the crown, the weight being fifty pounds. The head is free from distortion, and seems to have been formed for a person of the stature of ten or eleven feet. The sutures of the head have not closed up at the apex. The child is an idiot, and indicates no sense, except of pain when touched, and hunger, when the time of eating arrives.—*American.*

The miserable object of suffering and wretchedness, spoken of in the foregoing paragraph, presents one of the most revolting spectacles that man ever beheld. The sufferer, from the cradle to his present estate, has been afflicted with that most appalling of all diseases, dropsy in the head. It has endured a world of torture, and now, to gratify the avarice of the inhuman, is carted about the country as a show. We saw the poor thing a few days since, and nothing could tempt us to behold it again. While we looked on, we know not which predominated—our abhorrence of the man who made a show of the sufferer to gain, or our pity for the sorrows and afflictions of the defenceless, unoffending victim of his avarice. Such an exhibition should not be allowed in a Christian country.

*Anticipated Disorders.*—The laboring portion of the New York population is becoming dissatisfied, discontented, mad by the prospect before them. On Friday last, as we are informed by a gentleman direct from that city, a large collection of laboring men, who had deposits in the Savings Bank, assembled around that institution to demand the withdrawal of their deposits. The Bank could not pay them! The aspect of these men was menacing in the extreme; and their half-suppressed murmurs, and whispered execrations, but too well and too fearfully indicated the approach of one of those civil convulsions which spread desolation and terror through the moral world. It is scarcely possible that New York can escape the fury of her own population. We sincerely hope, however, that every thing will pass off quietly.

*John Bull's Intelligence.*—The London Morning Herald of the 16th of April copies an article from the National Intelligencer, and credits it to a paper called "the National Intelligencer, published in the city of New York, known to be the organ of the President." The same paper, whilst discussing American affairs, says that the people of the States look anxiously forward for the day which shall send the warlike Jackson, the soldier President, into retirement. "There can scarcely be a doubt, that the editor of the London Morning Herald is a man of infinite information in relation to the affairs of the United States."

The Mayor of New York, in the midst of these days of excitement and despondency, finds himself in an invidious situation. He has sided against the "sovereign people," it is alleged, by ordering out a body of troops on the day that the New York Banks suspended payments to keep the peace. That such a step was necessary, there can scarcely be a doubt; but the Mayor sought the general safety of the city is most certain; but it is now said that he called out a body of armed men to sustain the banks in their refusal to pay their just debts. The charge, we should suppose, equally absurd and false.

*Meeting of the City Councils.*—The City Councils held an extraordinary session on Monday afternoon, at the instance and call of the Mayor, when the subject of issuing small paper notes or city certificates, was taken up, and an ordinance was passed authorizing the issue of certificates for the purpose of supplying small change in the absence of specie. The ordinance appoints six commissioners to issue the certificates to an amount not exceeding \$100,000 in the whole, in sums of 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, \$1 and \$2. It is supposed that the issue will be made as soon as practicable, and the community be thus relieved of the inconvenience which at present attends the want of small change.

The Mayor in his message to the two branches of the city government, whilst discoursing on the subject of the banks, holds the following language, which it is deemed proper to copy and preserve as a matter of future reference. We have italicized several expressions in the quotation we have made, in consequence of their importance.

"It is known to all that the banks of the city have suspended specie payments, not from any want of means to meet the discharge of their liabilities, but to prevent the removal of their specie to other cities, the prevention of which, in any other way, was impossible in their opinion, and that of most men who think on such subjects.—This suspension will injure no one. It may for a few days (and until well understood) check business, after which all will go on cheerfully. Men will know that the banks are just as sound as ever they had been, their notes will be taken as heretofore, the deposits will be made as usual, and all business with the banks and individuals will go on as if no suspension had taken place."

We sincerely hope that the predictions of the venerable and distinguished gentleman, who fills the office of Mayor, with so much credit to himself, at home and abroad, and with the unqualified approbation of the city, may be realized. We confess, however, that we entertain some fears in relation to the subject.

The Mayor in his message adverts to the city taxes, and affords but a sad account of the labors of the tax collector.

"It may not be improper for me to inform you that notwithstanding every exertion possible has been made by the collector, yet there remains still unpaid of the taxes of 1836 the sum of \$64,970.04. This has prevented the officers from commencing the execution of almost all the improvements authorized by the late acts of the Council. They have declined, with my entire approbation, from entering into any new expenditure, except the removal of the hay house at the City Market, and preparing for the stone wall at the dock. This last, payable out of the harbor dues, will be met by its own means as collected."

The collection for the present year commences on the 1st of July, may justly be expected to be a severe one, but it can scarcely be expected that the present pressure on the financial system will last long.

After the subject of a small paper currency had been disposed of, both branches of the city government adjourned until to-day.

*Marden's Scales.*—This inimitable piece of mechanism was tested most conclusively, on Tuesday last by Mr. John Henry Alexander, at his house in Saratoga street. The experiment was made in a close room, and the balance was turned by the three hundredth part of a grain. The weight used was a piece of paper so small, that it could scarcely be perceived by the naked eye. The attainment of so perfect a balance is a circumstance of consequence to all particularly to those who, amid the dearth of gold and silver, and the other precious metals, find it necessary to be scrupulously exact.

Mr. Marden, the inventor and manufacturer of this beautiful and exact piece of mechanism, keeps at No. 69 Pratt street, and will promptly execute all orders for scales and balances that may be given him. Baltimore may be justly proud of so able and excellent a mechanic, and we cannot doubt that he will receive that encouragement from a liberal and enlightened community to which he is so eminently entitled.

The literary men of the city of New York, are now doing the amiable thing for Capt. Marryatt, author of Jacob Faithful, Peter Simple, &c. Capt. Marryatt is on a tour of observation through this country, and on his return to England will probably publish a book of travels. A junkie is to be given him by the literary men of Philadelphia.



# THE SUN.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1837.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

In offering to the public another newspaper, we do not overlook an objection which is always urged against such project, and which is that the market is already supplied. We know that newspapers abound throughout our country, and more especially in our great commercial cities; that the number annually issued amounts to several millions, and that they are diffused through every portion of the nation. Still we believe that the field is not entirely occupied, and that the city of Baltimore offers a favorable prospect to a new paper, upon a foundation different from that of the papers already established here. With the numerous and ably conducted papers of this city, the affluent are well supplied. They are able to command and disposed to improve the various means of knowledge in which our country generally, and this city particularly, abound. But, as in all the northern cities, a large portion of our population, with a laudable desire of knowledge, have not access to that fertile source of improvement, a newspaper. The population of our cities is rapidly increasing, especially in young men, just entering, or who have but lately entered, on the theatre of active life. Daily additions are made to this body from the native population of each. Large numbers are continually arriving from the interior, to begin their career of industry and enterprise, and accessions are annually made from other countries, led here in pursuit of that freedom and those physical and intellectual comforts which they could not find under the oppressive institutions of their native lands.

All of these have a natural desire of knowledge, and of amusement, and a large portion desire that knowledge which is useful, and that mental recreation which purifies and elevates instead of debasing. But very few of this numerous body of young men have access to the large daily papers of our cities. The prices for which these papers are furnished, though by no means an exorbitant compensation for the great expenditure of money, time, and mental and physical labor attending their publication, are yet beyond the reach of a numerous portion of our population, and more especially of the young. A substitute is therefore necessary to supply the demand of a numerous portion of our citizens, who eagerly seek knowledge, and seek it as the means of becoming wiser and better.

This substitute is to be found in the *Penny Press*. The honor of this invention is due to some of the ablest statesmen, the most enlightened moralists, and the most benevolent philanthropists of the British empire, and it has already produced a great moral revolution in the land of our forefathers. It has redeemed a great portion of the people of England from mental darkness and degrading, destroying habits, and raised them to a degree of intellectual and moral elevation to which no preceding age affords a parallel. It has tended greatly to check the vice of intemperance, that most serious obstacle to all improvement, to diffuse among its votaries a taste for higher enjoyments and worthier pursuits, to render them better men and better citizens, and more competent to maintain those great principles of civil and religious liberty, which are the foundations of all that is great in the Anglo-Saxon race on this or the other side of the Atlantic. It has diffused light where darkness had long prevailed, and roused to a just sense of their importance, as members of the social compact, and their dignity and responsibility as moral beings, those who, bound down by an artificial state of society, sought momentary consolation from a consciousness of their oppression and degradation, in habits tending to degrade still more.

Nor has the operation of this engine been less auspicious in our own country, though the necessity of it, as an instrument of reform, has been less than in the British empire. Our equal laws affording equal protection to all, unless when warped from their legitimate action by artful combination, and our means of useful knowledge being extensive, our country has not, like the land of our forefathers, presented a numerous portion who were absolutely sorrowing without hope. But still, as before said, our cities, before the introduction of the penny press, contained a numerous class to whom a newspaper—that important vehicle of knowledge, when rightly conducted, was not always accessible. It has been introduced into three of our northern cities; and with eminent success and most fortunate results. In New York especially, where the experiment was first made, its diffusion is now almost one hundred thousand

and; and this is sufficient to place a newspaper in the hands of every man and of every boy who can read, in that city and its immediate vicinity. It circulates every where, among people of all descriptions and all occupations. It is found in every dwelling, in every store, shop, and office, and every place of resort for business or amusement. It cannot be supposed that this press, circulating so extensively, and conducted as it is with such eminent ability, should fail of producing wholesome fruit. Its influence, wherever it has circulated extensively, has been salutary in the highest degree. In New York and Philadelphia, where it was greatly needed, and where it has been distinguished for its spirit and intellectual vigour, it has greatly contributed to diffuse a higher tone of morals, and a more enlarged, liberal, and patriotic feeling in politics. It has tended greatly to restrain that reckless partisan spirit, which, when seeking its own partial ends, often regards as dust in the balance, the honor, interest, or even the safety of the country. A class of papers which have exhibited those characteristics in our sister cities, cannot fail of being acceptable to the enlightened community of Baltimore. However numerous its means of useful knowledge, or however enlightened its population, still no man is too well taught; every one, even the most learned, can yet learn something, and many, desirous of learning, can receive instruction from the penny press, when unable to reach more expensive instruments.

Encouraged by the eminent success of the penny press in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and sensible of the intelligence and thirst for useful knowledge which pervades the population of Baltimore; a thirst which, beyond every other, "grows with what it feeds on,"—we have resolved upon the experiment of publishing a penny paper, entitled "THE SUN."

It is now offered to the people of Baltimore, with the assurance that no exertion shall be wanting to render it deserving of patronage.

We shall strive to render it a channel of useful information to every citizen in every department of society, whether literary, professional, mercantile, manufacturing, or miscellaneous.

While its cheapness shall place it within reach of the poorest artisan or laborer, we shall endeavor to furnish the merchant and manufacturer with the earliest and most useful information relating to their respective interests.

We shall give no place to religious controversy, nor to political discussions of merely partisan character. On political principles, and questions involving the interest or honor of the whole country, it will be free, firm, and temperate. Our object will be the common good, without regard to that of sects, factions, or parties; and for this object we shall labor without fear or partiality. The publication of this paper will be continued for one year at least, and the publishers hope to receive, as they will strive to deserve, a liberal support.

The Messrs. Cohens' of this city, have not suspended specie payments. They say that they are abundantly able to redeem all their bills, and will do so. It must be a matter of felicitation to all good men, to find one banking house avowing its ability to meet its obligations, and at the same time proving the truth of its avowal by its practice. The Banks of the North unite in swearing that they are safe and sound—possess abundant means to pay with, but will not pay! Who will not either doubt their ability or the truth of their avowals? One or the other must be doubted;—there's no escaping it.

**Fire.**—On Monday night, a little past 10 o'clock, the coach manufactory of Mr. William Simpson, North Calvert street, took fire, and in consequence of the combustible nature of the contents of the establishment, was speedily destroyed, with the exception of the walls. The firemen evinced their usual skill and alertness, and are entitled to great credit for saving the adjacent buildings. The building contained numerous carriages, many of them just built, most of which were destroyed. The loss of property must have been considerable; whether it was insured or not, we are unable to state. We hope it was, for at a time like this, individual losses are felt with tenfold severity.

A man, named O'Rourke, on Saturday evening publicly horsewhipped his wife in the Bowery, New York, and, as might have been expected, he got knocked down and "pretty well used up" for his "labours of love," by gallants who happened to be passing that way. The way he was used must have satisfied him that there is some truth in the remark of the late Samuel Patch, Esq., that "a great many people are well stricken."

**Murder.**—A young female, named *Lucille Le Grand*, was murdered in Canada, a few weeks since, by her Adonis. She is represented to have possessed singular personal beauty, united with the more interesting charms of an original and highly cultivated mind. The assassin gloried in the bloody deed, and avowed that he murdered his Lucille, because she was too virtuous, too lovely, and too good for a world like this. There might have been some truth in his theory, but his practice was execrable.

A man attached to the Philadelphia and Trenton Rail Road was badly injured on Sunday morning, by being capsized with the engine, which was thrown from the rails. In consequence of the accident the track was impassible, and the train from the North was detained for several hours in the open road; to the infinite disapprobation of a large number of passengers, who of course did not hesitate to shower their imprecations on Rail Roads and every thing belonging to them.

A Mr. Hield, a very bad actor, and "no great shakes of a scholar," as Gov. Reynolds of Illinois would say, has for the last two weeks been trying to get up a row at the Tremont theatre, Boston. He wished to mob Mr. Manager Barry. The affair "came off" last Thursday night, and resulted in the expulsion of Mr. Hield from the theatre, and the complete triumph of Mr. Barry. Mr. Hield has lost a salary of sixty dollars the week by the transaction, for himself and wife, and got exactly nothing but the disapprobation of the Boston people.

**The races.**—The Maryland Jockey Club Races commenced yesterday, when the "Dorsey stakes" were run for. Of the sixty-two colts subscribed for, forty-eight forfeited, and fourteen run. The first mile heat was won by Robinson's colt, by Loughborough; the two last by Win's colt, by the same sire. The sweepstakes and forfeits amounted to the sum of nine thousand dollars. The morning was wet and unpromising; but before the races commenced, the rain subsided. The running is spoken of in terms of great approbation by the gentlemen of the turf, and all passed off to the decided satisfaction of those present.

**Extra Meeting of Congress.**—The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, calling on Congress to assemble at Washington on the first Monday in September. This call for an extraordinary session of Congress has been made in consequence of the unexampled situation of the country.

**Provisions.**—Since the failure of the Josephs,—for the bankruptcy of that notorious "cobb-house" is made a starting point in the history of these days of distress and ruin—provisions of all kinds, with the exception of flour, have fallen fifty per cent and upwards in the New York markets.—This is as it should be, and will in some small degree relieve the suffering poor. To afford all necessary relief to that class of society, however, a still greater decline should be had—and it will be had.

**The Post Office.**—Mr. Kendall, Postmaster General, has addressed a long letter to Mr. Skinner, Postmaster of this city, in which he satisfactorily shows that nothing but specie can be received in payment of postage without the intervention of Congress. We are sorry that this is so, but so it is, and the fact should be stated, as an act of common justice to all.

A short but eloquent eulogy, delivered in Congress, the last session, by the Hon. John F. (H. Claiborne, of the Mississippi delegation, on the character of the late Hon. David Dickson; is now taking the rounds of the British Press, and is warmly commended as a specimen of refined and effective eloquence. Mr. Claiborne is indeed an eloquent man; at one time he resided in Baltimore.

We understand that many of the extensive manufactories in Rhode Island have ceased operations. It is said, however, that nothing like distress has followed the act, as most of the Rhode Island operatives have, for the last four or five years, had profitable employment, from the mills of which they have prudently laid enough aside to "meet the exigencies of a rainy day." Good if it is so, and hurra for the factory girls of Rhode Island.

The workmen employed by the Camden and Amboy Rail Road, at Bordentown, New Jersey, have "turned out," in consequence of their being required to work from sun to sun.

Mr. Pontis, Minister of the King of the French at Washington, arrived in this city yesterday on his way

## BY THE NORTHERN EXPRESS MAIL.

The packet ship *Wellington*, Capt. Chadwick, arrived at New York on Monday from London, furnishing dates to the 11th April inclusive.—These dates are gloomy and desponding, holding forth no prospect of early relief to this country.

One of the great American houses—that of G. Wildes & Co., had been compelled to solicit aid from the Bank of England, with the intimation that unless it was given they must stop payment at once. The aid was given, to a large amount, after long and anxious consultation between the directors of the bank and the treasury department, although Messrs. Wildes & Co. were unable to offer any security.

One of the papers says that the Bank has taken upon itself all the liabilities of Wildes & Co. and will wind up their affairs. Another says that two other houses have been bolstered up by the bank, but does not give the names.

The London capitalists and bankers, are making sanguine calculations on remittances from this country, and it was admitted on all hands that the salvation of many if not of all the American houses depended upon our punctuality. We know what has been done by us—the result can easily be anticipated.

A deputation from the merchants of Liverpool had gone up to London soliciting aid from the government and the bank. In the petition to the Lord Chancellor, they present a gloomy picture of commercial desolation, and say among other things that the distress of the mercantile interest is intense beyond example, and that it is rapidly extending to all ranks and conditions of the community, so as to threaten irretrievable ruin in all directions, involving the prudent with the imprudent, the manufacturer with the merchant, and the weavers, spinners, and laborers generally, with the manufacturers themselves.

At Manchester, affairs were in an easy condition, and no extraneous aid was solicited. A bad, and an unfriendly feeling appeared to exist between the manufacturers and merchants of Manchester and those of Liverpool.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are very bad, and great numbers of workmen were out of employment.

The dates from France received by this arrival, do not furnish any thing of interest. The funds were slowly declining in consequence of the indecision of the ministry.

**From New York.**—In the New York stock market, there was on Monday a sensible advance in the leading stocks.—United States rose 4 1-2; Delaware & Hudson 6 3-4; Farmers' Trust 6 1-2; Ohio Trust 3 1-2; N. O. Gas Co. 4; Mohawk 6; Harlem and New Jersey Rail Roads 3; Boston & Providence 1; and L. Island R. R. 5 per cent.

The Phoenix Bank fell off 1-4, and Morris Canal and Farmers' Trust closed the same as Saturday. A sale of Bank of America was made at 25; of Kentucky Bank at 80; and of North American Insurance at 80. The asking price of Dry Dock this morning was 100—no sale.

It should be borne in mind, that this advance in stocks is fictitious, not real.

Specie—Eight to ten per cent premium.

Uncurrent Money—Eastern, 1 a 2 1-2 discount. Western 2 1-2.

Sovereigns are selling at \$5 30.

A new tragedy, written by Rufus Dawes, Esq. is now in the hands of Mr. Manager Barry, of the Tremont Theatre, Boston, and will probably be produced this season. The heroine of the tragedy was written expressly for Miss Josephine Clifton.

The Legislature of New Jersey is about to assemble at Trenton, to adopt steps for the State in the hour of distress and disaster. Can it do any good?

Col. R. M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, was at the Hermitage, visiting Gen. Jackson, on the 4th inst.

Mr. George Zell was killed at Gettysburg last week by the caving in of the embankment of a rail road.

Mr. Frederick Escholtz, of Menallen township, Penn., committed suicide a few days since by hanging.

The Columbia Bridge and Banking Company has suspended specie payments. The disease spreads rapidly.

The city government of New York has resolved not to issue small notes or certificates of debt.

Counterfeit half dollars are in circulation in Philadelphia. They are made of German silver, and to be well executed.







**THE DIFFERENCE.**—It cannot be denied that whilst many medicines which are recommended to the public, have not even the negative merit of harmlessness, there are others which it would be great injustice indeed, and suicidal prejudice to involve, untried, in a common condemnation. And when a medicine comes endorsed with all the great names that have adorned the annals of the medical profession, and warranted by the seal and signature of long and uniform success, its proprietor makes no unreasonable demand upon public confidence, when he claims for it a superior consideration.

**THE CAMOMILE PREPARATION** of Dr. W. Evans is undeniably entitled to this enviable distinction; for whilst no medical authority in existence condemns it, every medical practitioner that is acquainted with it, freely acknowledges its pre-eminent virtues; and that the latter should do so in opposition to their personal interests, must be attributed either to their candor and love of truth, or to their unwillingness to fly in the face of all observation, and the testimony of thousands.

Dr. W. EVANS does not pretend that his Tonic Pills will cure all diseases. He frankly and conscientiously admits that they will not. He lays no claim to the discovery of the "Philosopher's Stone," and wishes nobody to believe that he sells the "Elixir of Life," but he DOES BELIEVE, and HE CAN PROVE, that in debilitated and impaired constitutions; in NERVOUS DISEASES OF ALL KINDS; in weakness of the digestive organs; in incipient consumptions, whether of the lungs or the liver; in the dreadful debility occasioned by the use of purgatives, in palsy, rheumatism, (more especially) in the sickness incident to mothers, and to females of relaxed nerves; in every case of delirium tremens, or that disease which is brought on by intemperance; in the wretched horrors of mind and body which accrue from occasional inebriety; in loss of appetite, languor, melancholy, pain in the head, limbs or side; in corrupt, sallow and uncomely complexions, which arise from the bad state of the fluids; in all these cases, and in some others mentioned in the bills of directions given with his medicines, HE DOES SAY, that the CAMOMILE PILLS, interchangeably with his APERIENT FAMILY PILLS, (the best known) which are sold with them, will effect immediate relief; and if used but for a fair period of trial, a perfect cure. This much is placed beyond doubt by daily testimonies which would be given on oath; and for this much Dr. W. EVANS can conscientiously request confidence. He therefore need only add that his TONIC PILLS, together with his excellent FAMILY APERIENT PILLS, can be obtained, wholesale or retail, at No. 100 Chatham street, New York, and of his authorized agents, in town or country.

**RESPECTFULLY TO THE PUBLIC.**—In addition to the many references already given to the public, and others in possession, Dr. W. EVANS will now refer to Mr. John Gibson, of North-street, Williamsburg, who has been troubled with the rheumatism for 3 years, and for nine months had to use crutches; he has been so far restored to health by using a few bottles of Camomile, and a few boxes of Aperient Pills, that he feels able to go to work again.

Mrs. Watts, 603 Water-street, by using two bottles of Camomile Pills, has been greatly benefited; she feels better than she has in a year previous. Her disease, dyspepsia and palpitation of the heart.

Mr. Willard Snow has been cured of dyspepsia by taking two bottles of Camomile and two boxes of Dr. W. Evans' Aperient Pills. His residence is 354 Water-street.

Stephen Ames, 127 Amity-street, for a length of time past has been troubled with a load and distress at the stomach, indigestion and dizziness in the head. By using Dr. W. Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills, the complaints have been removed.

Capt. J. Stewart, of ship William, has been so far restored to health, as to be enabled to attend to his business, having been unable to do so for a long time. His complaints were irritability, with spasms, often languid, indigestion and palpitation of the heart. He has used four bottles of Dr. W. Evans' Camomile, and three boxes of Aperient Pills.

Mr. Israel S. Smith, had a complication of diseases, such as indigestion, loss of appetite, lassitude and loathing; felt as if he did not want to see any one. By using three bottles of Dr. Evans' Camomile, and two boxes of Aperient Pills, considers himself cured; he is cheerful and lively; says he has not felt so well for ten years.

Mrs. Nolan, corner of Spring and Mercer sts., disease in the head, was obliged sometimes to walk the floor all night, the distress was so great, greatly relieved by using the Camomile and Aperient Pills.

**TO THE AFFLICTED.**—For the benefit of the public, and in gratitude to Dr. W. Evans, I consider it a duty I owe to make known the great good I have derived from EVANS' CAMOMILE PILLS. Having been five years afflicted with dyspepsia of the worst kind, I made application to numerous sources, without benefit, and by the use of Evans' Camomile Pills, and three boxes of Evans' Aperient Pills, I have found signal relief; fully to my satisfaction, and am more healthy than I have been for years. The symptoms (which were pains in the chest, weakness in the whole frame, heartburn, flatulency, acidity and head ache) are all removed. I deliver this testimony over to Dr. Evans, for his and the public benefit, for it to be made known. I hereby sign my name and address.

EDWARD RHODES,  
No. 100 Crosby-street, New York.

The above medicines for sale by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, General Agents, No. 100 Baltimore street, near Charles, and No. 116 Baltimore st. next door to Cohens' Bank. m17-1m

**WEST NOTTINGHAM ACADEMY.**—The summer session commenced on the 8th inst., and will terminate on the 10th of October next. Terms for the session will be as heretofore; For boarding, &c. \$40 per session. For tuition, \$20 per annum.

This institution is situated in a healthy part of the country, about five miles from the village of Port Deposit. Captain Wm. Owen's steamboat arrives at Port Deposit from Baltimore twice a week. There is also a line of stages connecting with the Union Line of steamboats at Frenchtown, which passes daily within two miles of the Academy.

Mrs. Hogg and Miss McMinns will open a new boarding-house near the Academy at the commencement of the session. Their terms will be the same as in the family of the principal.

The course of instruction is as extensive as in any similar institution. S. M. MAGRAW, Principal. m17 Address Farmington P. O. Cecil Co. Md.

**CARPETING.**—The subscribers are now receiving part of their spring supply of CARPETS, &c. which they offer wholesale and retail on accommodating terms. They have now on hand Saxony and Wilton Carpets, of beautiful style; Brussels and Threeply Ingrain (English and American), Venetian, &c. Also, a fine assortment of Floor Matting, of every width and quality; Spanish Floor Covering, a very serviceable article for halls and rooms; Oil Cloth, 2 to 24 feet wide; Door Mats; Table and Piano Covers; Domestic Carpets, of every description; and many other articles pertaining to their business. McDOWELL & RUVAL, m17

**AMONGST MANY IMPORTANT FACTS.**—Mrs HANNAH BROWNE, wife of Joseph Browne, Tobaccoist, North Sixth st. near Second st. Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the efficacy of Dr. W. EVANS' Camomile and Family Aperient Anti-Bilious Pills.

Symptoms:—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain in the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate. JOSEPH BROWNE, City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, of Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, is just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE, Husband of the said Hannah Browne. Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINKING, Com. of Deeds.

**MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, General Agents for Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.** No. 100 Baltimore st. near Charles, and No. 116 Baltimore st. next door to Cohens' Bank. m17-1m

**DR. BRANDRETH'S OFFICES.**—Principal Office No. 80 S. CHARLES street, 2d door South of PRATT street, and directly opposite the DEPOT of the BALTIMORE and OHIO RAIL ROAD COMPANY, and 72 SARATOGA street, between HOWARD and EUTAW sts., BALTIMORE.

In consequence of the increasing demand in all parts of the U. States, but particularly in the City of Baltimore, for Dr. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, he has found it necessary to establish an additional OFFICE, at No. 80 S. CHARLES street, devoted exclusively to the sale of this EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE.

These PILLS have now become so UNIVERSALLY POPULAR, that they are COUNTERFEITED upon a very large scale. Therefore, BE ON YOUR GUARD and BEWARE. O! BEWARE OF DRUG STORES, if you want the GENUINE BRANDRETH'S PILLS. The Office 72 Saratoga street, between Howard and Eutaw sts., will be kept open as usual. m17

**WILMINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**—This establishment is pleasantly situated in the city of Wilmington, and its location has been found from long experience to be eminently healthful. The building is spacious and well adapted to the purpose for which it was erected by E. & S. HILLS. The School is now under the direction of the subscriber, who is assisted in conducting it by well qualified female teachers.

The following branches are taught, viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, the Elementary branches of Mathematics, Botany, Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy and Chemistry.

During the Autumn and Winter, a course of Lectures, illustrated by experiments, is given on the subjects of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Terms for Tuition in the above branches, with board and lodging and washing, at forty dollars per quarter of twelve weeks, payable in advance. Fuel, lights, pens, ink, maps, Globes, a small Library and Class Books for Reading, are provided for the use of pupils, without extra charge. They will be furnished with such other books and stationery as they need at the customary prices.

The French Language and Drawing are also taught, at an additional charge of five dollars per quarter for each.

There is one vacation of four weeks, in each year, commencing about the first of the Eighth month. (August.) Pupils who remain as boarders during this time will be charged \$3 per week.

The scholars attend the meeting of the Society of Friends. DUREE KNIGHT.

Wilmington, Delaware, 1837.

REFERENCES.  
William Ogden Niles, Baltimore.  
Samuel Hilles, } Wilmington.  
Eli Hilles, }  
John Gummere, Haverford, Pa.  
Samuel R. Gummere, Burlington, N. J.  
Benjamin Halliwell, Alexandria, D. C. m17

**FRENCH LANGUAGE.**—GAY STREET SEMINARY. Finding their duties so much increased as to render it necessary, the subscribers have engaged Mr. S. BERNARD, a native of France, distinguished in this city and other parts of the United States for his talents and success as teacher of his native language, who is now employed at the Seminary Rooms, No. 26 North Gay street. A convenient room is fitted up entirely for the use of the French department, in which Mr. Bernard will be in attendance one hour per day three days in the week.

Terms of tuition.—For those who wish to attend exclusively to French, \$5 per quarter. Application to be made at the Seminary Rooms.

N.B. The other departments are still open for the reception of students, as heretofore.

**J. S. MALLARD, No. 145 Baltimore street, opposite St. Paul's lane, has just received a general assortment of gentlemen's Fancy Dry Goods, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.**

Silk half Hose  
Cotton do  
Merino do  
L. Wool do  
Worsted do  
Kid Gloves  
Silk do  
Linen do  
Cotton do  
Stocks  
Collars  
Linen Bosoms  
Satins do  
Suspenders  
Silk Handkerchiefs  
Silk Cravats  
do Purse  
Silk Shirts  
Buckskin do  
Cotton do  
Merino do  
L. Wool do  
Linen do  
Silk Drawers  
Cotton do  
Merino do  
L. Wool do  
Umbrellas  
Canes  
Brushes. m17

**DRUGS, FRUITS, &c.**—9 cases very superior Turkey Gum Tragacanth; 12 bales best Aleppo Black Salts; 80 cases superior Liquorice; 40 bags superior fresh long Saffron Fibre; 50 bales soft of papered Borden or Maronilles Almonds; 80 boxes superior Malaga Bunch Raisins, in paper layers, calculated to keep through the summer, and put up for particular family use; Fueling celebrated brand; 50 boxes best Roll Brimstone; 7 bales Malta Squills; 2 bales Alexandria Soap; 15 cases Best India Salt Ammoniac. For sale by LAMBERT GITTINGS, No. 5 Spear's wharf. m19

**DR. BRANDRETH'S OFFICES,** for the sale of the VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, wholesale and retail, are at No. 80 SOUTH CHARLES street, 2d door from Pratt street, directly opposite the Ohio and Baltimore Rail Road Depot, and 72 SARATOGA st. between Howard and Eutaw sts.

These Pills have now attained an unprecedented popularity; so great indeed that a number of Druggists are constantly engaged in imitating them. This circumstance should induce those who recommend their friends to use the Brandreth Pills, at the same time to be careful to impress upon their minds the necessity of avoiding Druggists, as it is in their stores the counterfeits are usually found.

Let all invalids bear in mind, that the human frame is subject to only one disease, an impurity of the blood, which, by impeding its circulation, brings about a derangement of the system, and unless soon removed, ultimately settles upon some particular part of the body, causing pains, swellings, ulcerations, &c. &c. and that this impurity can be effectually removed from the body by continually purging it with the Brandreth Pills, is fully proved by the cures they have effected.

Fever and ague, dropsy, inflammations, dyspepsia, nervous affection, and all diseases of the liver, gout, rheumatism, lumbago, epilepsy, apoplexy, paralysis, palsy, measles, whooping cough, scrofula, king's evil, and all cutaneous diseases, fits, mental derangement, etc. in short, every disease incident to the human frame, as there never has yet been an instance of these Pills not giving relief, except where nature has been entirely exhausted. Provided this is not the case, however old and obstinate it may be, perseverance and a strict adherence to the directions, will be certain to ensure a cure. The increasing sale in all parts of the United States, fully demonstrates the virtue and efficacy of the Brandreth Pills.

No danger can possibly arise from the use of them.—The testimony of thousands of persons who have been cured with the medicine, satisfactorily prove this.

When taken by the quantity. He likewise deals in Grass Seeds and Grain, and has in store superior Orchards' Grass and Herds Grass Seed.

**NOTICE.**—BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD. The present hour of starting the Western Train having been found to conflict with the hours of starting from other points on the line of the road, the departure of the Cars for Harper's Ferry and Frederick will therefore, on Monday next, the 24th instant, be changed to 6:15 o'clock, A. M. instead of 6 o'clock, as at present.

The following arrangements in relation to the conveyance of passengers between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mills will also go into operation on Monday the 24th instant, viz:

**FROM BALTIMORE.**  
By the Western Train, at 6:15 o'clock, A. M.  
A Train at 9 do do  
And A Train at 5 do do

**FROM ELLICOTT'S MILLS.**  
A Train at 7:15 o'clock, A. M.  
A Train at 11 do do

And by the Western Train at 11:45 do do. Extra Trains will be run every Sunday morning during the Summer, leaving Baltimore at 9:15 o'clock A. M. and at 1:20 o'clock P. M. on which occasions the fare will be as heretofore, 50 cents for the round trip. m18

**IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.**—PATENT FIRE PROOF TRUNKS, invented and manufactured expressly for the safety of baggage in Rail-Cars, Steamboats, &c.

WASHINGTON SWEETSER has obtained a patent for the above improvement, and in offering it to the public, does not warrant it never to burn, or always to escape incineration; for the Iron State will not brave a furnace seven times heated—but so far as a portable trunk can be both impervious to water and proof against fires, and at the same time preserve its other qualifications unimpaired, such as beauty, convenience, &c. and what is of equal consequence, can resist with more certainty the mal-treatment not unfrequently realized while tossing from Stages or Steamboats to Rail Cars, so far as it above all others invaluable to the traveller.—And while the pasteboard trunks for solid, or hard leather, so called, really yield to the abuse of modern times, it will remain as it were invulnerable.

But were it not fire-proof even for an hour, or no longer than other trunks, the purchaser would still be in possession of other invaluable qualities, such as being made impervious to water by the resisting power of the metallic substance which covers every particle of the frame beneath the leather, or outside covering, rendering it doubly durable, so that it is almost impossible to rend it assunder, and should it not effectually resist fire, it will resist water and challenge the abuse of a long journey.

The skeleton is composed of wood, all covered as before stated with metallic substance on the entire surface, over this is leather, the whole being surmounted and ornamented with brass. The 'Spark Gatherers' now attached to Baggage Cars, are no security against fire from within, from combustion; or self-igniting power, and should an accident of this kind again occur, while other baggage is yielding to the flames, this will be preserved, not the exterior, but the contents which are of more value. An occurrence of this nature would not exceed the duration of an hour, and as a successful experiment has been made on one of these, all doubt as to its superiority is removed. For sale in Baltimore only by E. HUTCHINGS & CO. 126 Market st. m17

**SPANISH SEGAR AND TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.** No. 8 North Howard street, Baltimore.—IMPORT-ANT NOTICE.—The subscribers respectfully inform Southern and Western Merchants that they have a large and well selected stock of Tobacco and Segars on hand, selected expressly for these markets, and warranted to be of superior quality, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, and the inducement such as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

In Store—  
213 boxes E. Brown's ne plus ultra No. 1 Tobacco  
107 do Bridge's & Allen's Honey dew do  
111 do (Jesse Hare's) Dulcissimis.  
70 do (T. Carmo) do do  
128 do small lumps, 5's, 8's, and 12 to lb.  
14 do do 32's to lb.  
70 do low priced to lumps  
113 do 5's to lbs Tobacco  
18 do Ladies Twist do  
50 gross Snuff Bottles.  
70,000 Havana Segars, various brands  
45,000 Tabacos (entitled to debenture)  
140,000 Domestic manufacture Spanish do.  
600,000 half and 3 Spanish do.  
With every description of Snuff put up neatly to order by JOHN KNAFF & CO. m17-1m

**GEORGE MCGREGOR, Patent Lever Lock Manufacturer,** No. 92 Harrison street, near Gay street, Baltimore, (back of Mr. Stubb's Bell Hanger), begs leave to acquaint his old customers and the public generally, that he is manufacturing LOCKS from anew and improved method, and will endeavor to keep on hand an assortment of LOCKS and LATCHES, for Stores and Dwelling, Locks for ships and Steam Boats, which are made suitable to the exposure of dampness; also, Vault Locks; Sliding Door Locks, with their ways and rollers; extra safe Locks for Banks and Prisons, made to order. His make of Locks have been in use by the public for these last 5 or 6 years, and given general satisfaction. Country merchants can rely on getting a good article by applying at the above place. m17-3m

**LOOKING GLASSES.**—E. S. FRYER, No. 2 North Gay street, having enlarged his establishment, is now able to offer his friends and the public, a great variety of articles in his line, such as Mahogany and Gilt Mantle and Pier GLASSES, Brackets, Curtain Ornaments, with various new and elegant Portrait and Picture Frames, Toilets, &c.

**FRENCH PLATES.**—Just received a choice collection of FRENCH LOOKING GLASS PLATES, which will be framed to order. Confidently assuring those who favor him with their orders, that they will be furnished in a workmanlike manner and on as moderate terms as elsewhere.

Grateful for past favors, he hopes by continued exertions, still to merit a share of public patronage.

E. S. FRYER, No. 2, N. Gay st. m17

**FARMER'S REPOSITORY,** Pratt street, near Hanover street.—The subscriber is the original inventor, patentee, and sole proprietor of the Cylindrical Straw Cutter, so favourably known to the public; he challenges its equal for chaffing long forage of any and every kind. It is simple, durable, cuts with great facility, and is perfectly adapted to power. There are four sizes of them, from 11 to 20 inches broad; although they may all be worked by manual labour, yet the two largest are better calculated for power machines. Price from 30 to \$95.

He keeps on hand a great variety of Ploughs, and almost every other useful implement for agriculture, the most prominent of which are Patent Lime-spreading Cars; do. Threshing Machines; do. Wheat Fans; Corn-shellers. Cultivators; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, &c. also, Trucks for use of merchants; has attached to his improvements an extensive Iron Foundry, in daily operation, and can furnish almost any kind of Iron Casting at short notice. Also, a Tilt-hammer, Lathes, &c. running by steam power, which afford him great facilities for manufacturing machinery, screw bolts, and the like.

He has a large stock of raw materials on hand of the best quality; his hands are workmen of experience, the most of whom have been several years in his employ, and he is a practical machinist himself. Under these circumstances, he confidently solicits the public patronage; pledging himself to use every exertion to render entire satisfaction to his patrons. He keeps constantly on hand Ploughs and Machine Castings for sale by the single piece, or to vendors by the ton, to whom liberal discount will be made on Ploughs and Straw Cutters when taken by the quantity. He likewise deals in Grass Seeds and Grain, and has in store superior Orchards' Grass and Herds Grass Seed.

J. S. EASTMAN.

N.B. Also on hand superior Garden Seeds, grown and warranted by Mr. D. Landreth, of Philadelphia; on retail only. Wholesale orders will be received, and forwarded on to Philadelphia, by the subscriber for execution. m17

**THE BRANDYWINE CHALYBEATE SPRINGS.** The subscriber feels that they require but little introduction—acknowledged to be for health, romantic beauty of location, heightened by the judicious arrangements of European gardeners of the first celebrity, "Sans Parel," commanding from its elevated position an immense area of Hill and Dale, Woodland and Waterfall. The Hotel arrangements have been made with the sole view to the comfort of visitors, the building being such as to admit of that great desideratum in summer Hotels, thorough ventilation.

The proprietor would call the attention of the public more particularly to the acknowledged excellence of the waters from the beautiful fountains of which many a wearied invalid has breathed life with a renewed vigor. A most excellent and highly popular Band has been engaged to lead by its enchanting tones the gay dance and throw at other periods by its sweetest cadences a charm around this justly termed "Montpelier of America."—The domestic department, by its systematic action shall give to the visitor that quiet and attention so much sought for in summer retreats: an "antelope" of the first reputation has been engaged to preside over the culinary department. An elaborate selection of WINES, without regard to cost, will be presented to the choice of the visitors. BILLIARD and BATH ROOMS, and various other amusements, are prepared for the healthful recreation of the patrons—with the strenuous exertions of the subscriber to make this establishment one of the most fashionable and select in the union.

The new Philadelphia and Baltimore Rail Road, will be complete from Baltimore to within 3 miles of the Hotel in July, so that the House is within 5 hours ride from Washington, 3 of Baltimore and 3 from Philadelphia. m17 GEO. E. SHELLEY.

**NAILS, SHOVELS, TACKS, SPRIGS, &c.**—4000 casks

Pratt's Nails, Brads, and Spikes.  
50 casks fine drawn wrought Nails.  
50 do. copper, zinc, and slating nails.  
50 do. Taunton & Moslem roofing Zinc.  
100 boxes "Hobart's blue" Tacks, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 oz.  
100 do. do. Sprigs, 1 to 3 inch.  
100 do. Randall's Tacks and Nails, assorted.  
160 doz. Collins & Co. Hunt's & Co. cast steel Axes, Hatchets, &c. with and without handles.  
500 doz. Ames', Washburn & Co., Perrin & Wood, and Leonard & Co. back strap and round point Canal Shovels.  
100 doz. Ames', Washburn & Co., Lambs', and common Spades.  
100 doz. Leonard & Co. and Romans' long handle Shovels.  
405 doz. Goodyear & Son's and Carr & Lunt's Hay and Manure Forks.  
100 doz. Increase Wilson's and common Coffee Mills.  
500 bundles New Jersey Hoop Iron, 5-8 to 2 inch.  
100 cases Sanderson, Bro's & Co. cast (L) and German steel, direct importation  
40 boxes improved Waffle Irons.  
100 casks do. japanned Tea Kettles, brass tips.  
25 do. Gayler's patent Double Iron Chests.  
Also, Fairbanks's & Co's Patent Scales, Chandeliers, Lamps, Holmes's Patent Hoisting Wheels, common Tea Kettles, Gimblets, Dog Irons, Granite Hammers, Pronged Hoeb, and a general assortment of Domestic Hardware. For sale on liberal terms, by PRATT & KEITH, South Charles street. m17-6m

**PATENT HUSK SPLITTER.**—The subscriber has invented a very valuable and useful machine, for Splitting Corn Husks into fine fibres for Mattresses, for which he has obtained Letters Patent. The machine will split from thirty to forty pounds of husks per hour, equal to the labor of thirty persons by the usual mode of hacking. The power of two men is sufficient to put the machine in operation, or the power of a horse will propel two or three machines. The husks are split longitudinally from end to end and sufficiently fine for mattresses, and being evenly split and curled in passing through the machine are rendered much more soft and elastic than can be done by hacking. The mattresses made of these husks are highly approved of and preferred by many to curled hair. The subscriber has had the machine in operation a sufficient length of time to thoroughly test its utility. Patent rights are offered for sale for States or Districts. Persons inclined to purchase are invited to call on the subscriber at No. 7 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the Seminary, where they can see the machine in successful operation, and judge for themselves of its utility and power to execute work. m17 ASA BARRETT.

**TWO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.** CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.—The subscriber has just received and is now opening in the new and spacious four story warehouse, corner of E. Charles and Lombard sts.

Four hundred and twenty packages of Earthen Glass, and China Ware, of a quality inferior to none in the country for sale in the original packages, or re-packed to order, on the most favorable terms. m17

Moses Potter, 44 South Charles St.